

1 - Report on the assassination of Minister Pieracki

1. Materials

The Annex of the New York Public Library(137 W 25th Str.) has a complete collection of the moderately rightist Warsaw newspaper "Kurier Warszawski". A full and comprehensive investigation and study of the political events preceeding the assassination of Pieracki, would call for screening of all issues from 1929 up to 1934, the year of 1929 being the date of formation of the terrorist organization OUN(Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) in Poland. The events following the assassination may be subdivided into three periods: (1) The period between the assassination(which took place on the 15th of June, 1934) and the trial which begun on the 18th November, 1935, (b) The period of the trial which lasted for c. 2 months up to January 14, 1936, and (c) The period after the trial.

The newspaper which is represented by 2 daily issues(morning issue of 16-20 pages, and evening issue of 4-12 pages) and a long Sunday issue(24-30 pages) for the entire period of 1918-1938, contains a sizable volume of material on the following topics connected with the assassination of Pieracki:

- a) A very detailed account of the trial of 12 members of the OUN implicated in the assassination of Pieracki;
- b) History, activities, and organizational framework of clandestine Ukrainian organizations in Poland and abroad;
- c) Data and descriptions of numerous personalities and minor functionalies of legal and clandestine Ukrainian organizations;
- d) Descriptions of terrorist and other clandestine activities of the OUN in Poland;
- e) Polish-Ukrainian relations in light of collaboration, resistance, elections, boycotts, etc.;
- f) Connections and attitudes of Ukrainian organizations in Poland(legal and clandestine) towards foreign powers in general and the USSR in particular.

Topic(a) which is represented by some 50-70 full-size newspaper pages, may

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2005

serve as an example of intensity of the available materials. Topic(f) contains several detailed accounts of the assassination of a Soviet diplomat in Lvov(1933) by members of the OUN, may serve as an example of an interesting by-product of the Pieracki-OUN case.

In addition to the newspaper "Kurier Warszawski", the Annex of the New York Public Library has a complete collection of the moderately leftist weekly magazine "Ilustrowany Tygodnik" for the period of 1929-1937. This magazine may serve as useful supplement.

2. Briefs

A. Defendants in the trial of the Pieracki case:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of birth</u>	<u>Date of apprehension</u>
1. Stefan Bandera	1909	June 14, 1934
2. Mikołaj Żebed	1910	June 26, 1934
3. Darja Hnatkiwska	1912	October 9, 1934
4. Jarosław Karpyniec	1905	June 14, 1934
5. Mikołaj Kłymyszyn	1909	June 14, 1934
6. Bohdan Pidhajny	1904	
7. Iwan Maluca	1910	
8. Jakób Czernij	1907	September 29, 1934
9. Eugeniusz Kaczmarek	1910	September 25, 1934
10. Roman Myhal	1911	September 24, 1934
11. Katarzyna Zarzycka	1914	November 8, 1934
12. Jarosław Rak	1908	September 25, 1934

B. Defense attorneys in the trial of the Pieracki case:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Names of represented defendants</u>
1. Lew Hankiewicz(Ukr)	Żebed, Hnatkiwska, Pidhajny, Rak
2. Paweł Poniński(Pol)	Kłymyszyn, Zarzycka
3. Horbowy(Ukr)	Bandera, Kaczmarek
4. Szałpak(Ukr)	Karpyniec, Maluca, Czernij

C. Judges in the trial of the Pieracki case:

Władysław Posenkiewicz(presiding), Wiszniewski, and Dębicki.

D. Prosecuting attorneys in the trial of the Pieracki case:

1. Kazimierz Rudnicki - Chief Prosecutor of the Court of Appeals
2. Władysław Zeleński - Assistant Prosecutor of the District Court of Warsaw

E. Major witnesses in the trial of the Pieracki case:

Ukrainians (in approximate order of appearance)

Leon Jarosławski (interpreter), Stefan Maszczak (member of OUN; in jail), Hrycaj (student), Jarosław Spolski (major functionary of the OUN; in jail), Emilja Linyncia (member of OUN), Irena Chocmiak (member of OUN, fiancée of defendant Maluca; in jail), Wiera Święcicka (member of OUN; in jail), Janina Bagaj (Lwów), Adrian Hornicki (student, member of OUN), Jerzy Cionka (social worker and head of Ukrainian cooperative "Masłoscjuz"), Marjan Zurkowski (member of OUN), Marjan Czuczman (employer of the assassin Grzegorz Maciejko), Anna Czuczman (aunt of the assassin), Eugenjusz Czuczman (uncle of the assassin), Helena Czajkowska (member of the OUN), Aleks Paszkiewicz (member of OUN), Osyp Maszczuk, Roman Szuchewycz (major functionary of the OUN; in jail), Czorna (girlfriend of one of the defendants), Makaruszka (major functionary of the OUN; in jail), Jarosław Sztojko (member of OUN and informer for Pol. police), Jerzy Dutko (member of OUN and informer for Pol. police), Włodzimierz Majewski (member of OUN; in jail), Roman Senkiw (student, member of OUN; in jail).

Poles (in approximate order of appearance)

Józef Zajac (doorman), Adam Dawda (waiter), Dr. Sokołowski, Obrębski (policeman), Dadas (police), Bagiński (police), Bolesław Filipiuk (police), Dygon (pyrotechnist), Lieut. Weiss (pyrotechnist), Sendur (pyrotechnist), Piątkiewicz (police inspector), Zofja Bandurska (housewife), Karol Bartel (police), Wojciech Kwrocki (doorman of Japanese Embassy), Emilja Kaszer (housewife), Kozieł (police, Kraków), Maniek (police, Kraków), Kopalski (police, Kraków), Kazimierz Bilewicz (police inspector, Kraków), Kusmierski (police), Wiewiorka (police), Franciszek Borski (RR man), Marjan Chomranski (police inspector), Tomasz Bielanow (police), Wojciech Zygala (Lwów), Antoni Fitz, Hirny, Ciesielczuk, Trzemzański (all policemen from Lwów), Tomala (police), Jerzy Stawicki (secretary of the victim Minister Pieracki), Panek (police), Babiarczyk (police), Chimiak (police), Zaczynski (police), Feliks Mehl (resident of Warsaw), Maciejewski (resident of Lublin), Józef Zajac (resident of Warsaw), Budny

Witnesses(continued)

Budny(Danzig), Stanisław Trzcinski(police), Alojzy Zacharski(prison guard), Józefa Kuszewska(maid,Warsaw), Aleksander Koczyk(chauffeur), Mikołaj Telatycki, Dymitry Buben(police), Henryk Wronberg(landlord of defendant Lebed), Chaja Wronberg(wife of Henryk Wronberg), Marjanna Kuźminska(maid of the Wronbergs), Czyżewicz(policeman,Krakow), Glicensztajn(sister of Chaja Wronberg), Franciszek Kapusta, Maksymilian Szkaradek, Professor Grzywo-Dąbrowski(medical expert), Dr. Mosdorf(one of the leaders of the fascist ONR suspected for murder of Pieracki;cleared of suspicion).

f)Circumstances of the assassination:

On the 15th of June,1934,the late Minister of Interior Colonel Bronisław Pieracki parked his black sedan in front of a club(located at Foksal Str. #3,Warsaw)where he planned to dine with a few close friends and associates. A young man who was waiting for the Minister to leave the car,pulled out a pistol and fired three shots inflicting fatal wounds in the head which resulted in an instant death.The unknown assassin managed to escape,dropping behind a home-made bomb and a blue-yellow ribbon known to be the emblem of the clandestine Ukrainian organization OUN.

g)Motive for the assassination as determined during the trial

Minister Pieracki was known as an able administrator determined to settle the Ukrainian problem by means of encouraging the participation of Ukrainian population in elections,and hence increasing the number of Ukrainian representatives in the Sejm.This policy constituted a challenge to the OUN which advocated violence,terror,and boycott of elections,trying to force the Polish government to give up a major part of SE Poland for the purpose of formation of an independent Ukrainian state.Minister Pieracki who toured SE Poland some two weeks prior to his assassination,held many successful conferences with Ukrainian leaders as a result of which he became enemy # 1 of the OUN.The period of assassination which coincided with a fund-raising campaign for the OUN in the US and Canada,was also meant to be a demonstration^{of} "determination and power" of Ukrainian nationalists in Poland.

h) The assassin

Grzegorz Maciejko, born on the 8th of August, 1913 in Szczerzec (near Lvov). Son of an illiterate farm laborer (father) and nationalistically minded, poorly educated (elementary school) mother. Attended elementary school from 1929 to 1933 and an evening trade school in 1933. Joins the OUN in 1930 becoming a member of a hurtok (lowest unit in the organizational structure of the OUN; composed of three members) headed by defendant Eugenjusz Kaczmarzski (other members of the "hurtok" were Miron Korozyzyn and "Zelezniak") who was in turn subordinated to defendant Bohdan Pidhajny (head of OUN in Lvov). Becomes a "candidate for a dangerous mission" as a result of unwitting aid rendered to the police in the apprehension of a OUN member Iwan Mycyk (the assassin of Eugenjusz Bereznicki in 1931 in Lvov). Employed as an apprentice in a workshop of musical instruments. Gets fired in 1933, and works for a while in a printing shop owned by a relative Marjan Czuczman. Lives with his uncle Eugenjusz Czuczman in Lvov (Teatynska Str. 5) prior to his apprehension on October 1st 1933 (for subversive activities as member of the OUN). Released from jail on the 15th of February 1934. Suggested as "good prospect" for the assassination of Pieracki by defendant Pidhajny. Selected for the "mission" by the leader of OUN in Poland defendant Stefan Bandera. Dispatched to Warsaw in June 1934, and placed under the supervision of defendant Mikołaj Żebed.

i) The escape of the assassin

Escapes to Lublin a few hours after the assassination. Spends a night in Lublin in a safehouse prepared by defendant Czornij. Leaves for Lvov on the 16th of June. Spends rest of June and July in Lvov, living in various safehouses prepared by defendants Kaczmarzski and Myhal. Leaves for Janina (Resort in Carpathian Mountains located on Polish-Czechoslovakian border) on the 1st of August, and spends several nights in a boarding house rented (or owned) by defendant Zarycka. Assisted by defendants Zarycka and Rak (special courier of the OUN from Lvov) in the process of crossing the border to Czechoslovakia on August 5th. Assisted in Czechoslovakia by Jarosław Bohuszewski (leader of OUN in Czechoslovakia). Further destination unknown to the Polish authorities.

j)The accessories(background, indictment, behavior during trial)

1. Stefan Bandera

Son of a Greek-Orthodox priest Andrzej Bandera. Arrested with father for subversive activities in 1928. Joins OUN in 1929. Arrested for illegal border crossing in Cieszyn in 1932. Becomes the leader (prowidyk krajowy) of OUN in Poland in 1933. Indictment: Ordered the assassination of Pieracki; selected the assassin with defendant Pidhajny; supplied defendant Zebed with funds to be used for the assassination; arranged for safehouses in Warsaw in cooperation with defendant Maluca; supplied defendants Zebed and Hnatkiwska with specific instructions as to the organization of the assassination; supplied the assassin with a pistol, false identification card bearing the name of Włodzimierz Olszański, and instructions to meet defendant Zebed in Warsaw and carry out his orders. Refused to testify during the trial. Pleaded not guilty.

2. Mikołaj Zebed

Attended a Ukrainian high school in Lvov, but failed to graduate flunking the final examination (matura) in 1930. Joins OUN in 1931, and takes an active part in its activities as an organizer. Forced to escape to Czechoslovakia in 1933. Engaged to defendant Hnatkiwska. Returns to Poland and lives under cover in Warsaw using the name of Eugeniusz ^{Swaryżewski} Skrzyba. Escapes after the assassination to Danzig. Assisted by Andrzej Fedyna (leader of OUN in Danzig) on his way to the German port of Swinemünde. Apprehended in Stettin by German authorities and deported to Poland. Indictment: Induced Grzegorz Maciejko to carry out the assassination; took active part and organized the surveillance of Pieracki; selected the time and place of the assassination; supplied the assassin with the bomb and all instructions on the day of the assassination. Refused to testify during the trial. Pleaded not guilty and produced an alibi.

3. Daria Hnatkiwska

Daughter of a Greek-Orthodox priest Omeljan Hnatkiwski of Smolne (powiat Kosów) who was a member of OUN. Joins OUN in 1934 following her engagement to Zebed. Assists Zebed during his escape to Danzig using a false name of Irena Solecka. Indictment: Took part in surveillance of Pieracki; served as contact between the

assassin and defendant Zebed. Refused to testify during the trial. Plead guilty.

4. Jarosław Karpyniec

A chemistry student at the Jagiellonski University in Cracow. Joins OUN in 1931. Maintained a clandestine laboratory in his apartment (Rynek Dębski # 15) for purposes of manufacturing of bombs and other explosives for the OUN. Connected with the assassination of an Ukrainian student Jakob Baczynski (May 1934, Lvov) carried out by defendants Kaczmarewski and Myhal, and witness Senkow. Indictment: Prepared the bomb for the assassination; gave the bomb to defendant Zebed for delivery to Maciejko. Refused to testify during the trial. Plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy (membership in OUN) and not guilty to the charge of being an accessory.

5. Mikołaj Kłymyszyn

A philosophy student at the Jagiellonski University in Cracow. Joins OUN in 1931. Indictment: Supplied defendant Karpyniec with chemicals for the construction of the bomb; arranged for contact between defendants Karpyniec and Zebed; assisted defendant Zebed during his visit in Cracow and return trip to Warsaw with the bomb. Maintains a demonstrative silence during the course of the trial.

6. Bohdan Pidhajny

Active member of a nationalist Ukrainian organization "Plyast" as a high school student. Served in the Polish army in 1928. Enters the Polytechnikum of Danzig in 1929 as an engineering major in 1930. Serves as secretary of the "Sojuz Ukrainsskikh Starshyn" (branch of OUN) in Danzig, and gets an organizational transfer to Lvov as a military instructor. Becomes chief of the Lvov district of OUN. Indictment: Introduced the assassin Maciejko to defendant Bandera; served as contact between defendants Bandera and Zebed during the period of preliminary planning of the assassination. Refused to testify during the trial. Plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy (membership in OUN) and not guilty to the charge of being an accessory.

X 7. Iwan Maluca

Son of a Greek-Orthodox priest of Hove Siofo (near Zbaraz). Active member of the "Plyast" as a high school student. Enters the Polytechnikum of Lvov and joins

the OUN in 1929. Acts as international courier of the OUN making numerous legal and illegal trips to Germany. Acts as contact between the OUN and "Ustashi" of Pavelich of Yugoslavia. Meets and confers with Pavelich in Berlin, the meeting being largely responsible for the close cooperation between the two subversive groups. Indictment: Supplied defendant Lebed with funds during his escape to Danzig; arranged for safehouses in Poznan (in the apartment of Ukrainian student Stefan Zoszczuk) and Lublin. Refuses to testify during the early period of the trial, but changes his mind on December the 3rd making a dramatic confession which implicated all the other defendants. Testifies in Polish (all the other defendants except Myhal, refused to testify in Polish as a demonstration) and pleads guilty to all charges.

8. Jakób Czerni

A student of the University of Lublin. As a member of OUW (parent organization of the OUN) takes part in two subversive acts in Lvov in 1930. Joins OUN in 1933. Indictment: Made his apartment in Lublin (Wesoła Str. 10) available as a safehouse for the assassin. Refuses to testify during the trial. Pleads not guilty.

9. Eugeniusz Kaczmarek

Joins OUN in 1933, becoming the chief of intelligence in the Lvov district. Indictment: Assisted defendant Maluca in his activities in connection with the assassination; assisted the assassin Maciejko in Lvov during the period of June-July 1934 (following the assassination) supplying him with funds, weapons, and providing with a safehouse. Refuses to testify during the trial. Pleads not guilty.

X 10. Roman Myhal

Joins OUN in 1931 and becomes its functionary in Lvov. Orders the assassination of the Soviet consul in Lvov in 1933. Carries out the assassination of Jakob Baczynski (Ukrainian student accused of treason by the OUN) in May 1934. Orders the assassination of Ukrainian high school principal Babij on the 26th of July, 1934. In charge of the OUN in Lvov during the period of July-September 1934. A candidate for assassination by the OUN in June 1934 for insubordination and treason. Indictment: Assisted the assassin Maciejko in Lvov during the period of June-July 1934. Is the first one to testify (in Polish) during the trial, confess;

plead guilty, and implicate heavily all the other defendants.

11. Katarzyna Zarycka

Joins OUN in 1933. Indictment: Assisted the assassin Maciejko during the period of August 1-5 helping him to escape to Czechoslovakia. Refuses to testify during the trial. Pleads not guilty.

12. Jarosław Rak

Joins OUN in 1934. Indictment: Assisted Maciejko during the period of August 4-5 accompanying him to the Czechoslovakian border; arranged for contact between Maciejko and Jarosław Baranowski (Czechoslovakian chief of OUN). College student and son of a prominent judge in Lvov. Refuses to testify during the trial. Pleads not guilty.

k) Activities of Ukrainian nationalists revealed during the trial

1. Highlights of the development and activities of the UOW and OUN

The UOW (Polish translation: Ukraińska Organizacja Wolnościowa) emerged as an organization of Ukrainian veterans of a branch of the former Austro-Hungarian Army known as the Galician Army (composed of Ukrainians) in 1919. Its first leader Eugeniusz Petrusiewicz formulated a policy of unification of all Ukrainians for the purpose of formation of an independent Ukraine with borders as far to the East as the Caspian Sea, and as far to the West as Cracow. The first major act of the UOW was the attempted assassination of Marshal Piłsudski, carried out by Stefan Fedak in 1920. The headquarters of the organization were located in Vienna, with branches in Prague, Lvov, Cracow, Bucharest, and Kiev (?). Poland and the USSR were to be the grounds for terrorist activities and sabotage, while Czechoslovakia and Romania were to be utilized as supply bases and safe outlets for escape. In 1922 a certain Colonel Eugeniusz Konowalec (former leader of a military unit called "Strelci Sicziwi") emerged as the strong man in the movement. His influence marked the intensification of terrorist activities in Poland, the boycott of elections to the Sejm by the Ukrainian minority, and the assassination of a Ukrainian leader Sydor Twerdochlib for cooperation with the Polish government. The split between Petrusiewicz and Konowalec in 1923, left the former without an army. Konowalec who rose to the position of UOW chief in

Poland, accused Petruszczak of communist leanings, gaining the support of rank and file members in Poland and financial support from certain groups in the US and Canada. Forced to leave Poland in 1924, Konowalec directed the work of the UOW (and later OUN) from Berlin and latter from Geneva. An attempted assassination of Polish President Wojciechowski (September 5) and several "fund raising" robberies of banks and post offices marked the UOW activities in 1924. During this year a rightist fraction of the UOW called "Ukrainski Nacjonalisti Molodi" (latter renamed "Legja Ukrainskich Nacjonalistiv") was formed, with School Inspector Sobiński being its first victim (assassinated). In 1927 the "Legja Ukrainskich Nacjonalistiv" headed by Konowalec absorbed a few minor branches of the UOW, and changed its name to "Soyuz Organizacij Ukrainskich Nacjonalistiv". The major act of this new organization was the assassination of a Ukrainian leader Huk in Poland. The Congress of Ukrainian nationalists in Vienna in 1929 gave birth to a unified terrorist organization bearing the name of OUN and headed by Konowalec. The major acts of the OUN were:

- 1929 - Bombing of Targi Wschodnie (Eastern Fair) in Lvov, several assassinations of minor Polish officials, numerous robberies and assaults;
- 1930 - Intensive sabotage activities, several assassinations and robberies;
- 1931 - Assassination of poseł (representative) Hołowka in Truskawiec, robbery of a post office in Truskawiec, robbery of the Jewish Bank in Borysław;
- 1932 - Robbery and assassination in Gródek Jagielloński (OUN members Daniłyszyn and Biłas were tried and sentenced to death), assassination of police inspector Józef Czechowski, two attempted assassinations of high school principal Babij in Lvov;
- 1933 - Major robbery in Korczyn, assassination of School Superintendant (kurator) Gadowski (OUN members: Mada, Łucki, Iwanczuk, Medwid, and Fedynski on trial), assassination of Alexander Mallov the secretary of the Soviet consulate in Lvov (carried out by Mikołaj Łomka on the 21st of October), attempted assassination of police inspector Ciesielczuk;
- 1934 - June 14 - assassination of Piłucki;

1934 - June 26 - Assassination of Ukrainian posey Skrypnyk in Rowne (Skrypnyk was known as adherent of the policy of cooperation with the Polish government);

- July 21 - Riots in the village of Sokołów;

- July 22 - Riots in Lvov;

- July 26 - Assassination of high school principal Babij, followed by a suicide of the assassin Saszcuk;

- July - Assassinations of 5 policemen and 3 Ukrainian informers;

.....
.....

Partial liquidation of OUN was reported to be accomplished in September 1934.

2. Organizational structure and leaders of the OUN

The legislative or policy making body - the "Zebranie" (assembly) meeting in two-year intervals.

The executive body:

"Komendant" (virtual dictator) - Eugenjusz Konowalec,

"Prowindyk" (district dictators appointed by the "komendant") - in Kaunas (Lithuanian district), Berlin (European district), Danzig, Prague (Transcarpathian and Bucovinian district headed by Jarosław Baranowski), and Lvov (Polish district).
Organizational secretary, Controller General, Board of Trustees.

Sectors of the executive body:

Operative (terrorist) - under direct command of the "komendant"

Secretarial - Martyniec

Military - E. Senyk (Czechoslovakia)

Espionage and personnel - Ryszard Jary

General (?) training - R. Suszko

Financial - Andrzej Fedyna (Danzig)

Special for Transcarpathia and Bucovina - J. Baranowski (Prague)

Structural setup of districts (names for Polish district only):

"Prowindyk" - Stefan Bandera

Executive body composed of: Organizational secretary (Maluca), propaganda and press sector (Jarosław Spolski), political sector (Janik), operative sector (Su-

chewicz), women sector (in Czeremyska).

The "prowindyk" appoints sub-district chieftains who in turn appoint local functionaries all the way down to the lowest structural cell composed of three members (the "hurtok").

Organizations subordinated to the OUN:

"Dorostki" - for children between the ages of 8 and 15.

"Junactwo" - for young men between the ages of 15 and 25.

Legal organizations (fronts) cooperating with the OUN:

"Pylast" - similar to boy-scouts.

"Zuk" - sport club emphasizing military sports and training.

Clandestine (in Poland) publications:

"Surma" - printed in Lithuania and financed by special subsidies from the Lithuanian government (Subsidies amounted to 1,500-2,000 US \$ quarterly). Official denials by the Lithuanian government were widely publicized in the London "Times" and other W European newspapers.

"Ukrainski Nacjonalist" - printed in clandestine printing shops in Poland, and in Lithuania.

"Dekalog Ukrainskoho Nacjonalista" - same as above

"Ukrainski Hołos" - legal publication printed in Canada and smuggled to Poland from Morawska Ostrava.

Espionage activities of the OUN on behalf of Germany and Lithuania:

Reference is made to the case of two UOW members Besarabow and Bibczynski engaged in espionage activities during the period of 1924-27. Their activities were coordinated with UOW headquarters (Testimony of Wacław Zyborski, chief of intelligence service of the Ministry of Interior; December 17, 1935).

The OUN and Lithuania

The second part of the indictment asserts that Lithuanian government for many years gave financial support and provided false passports to Ukrainian terrorists, and that Lithuanian diplomats assisted the bearers of the false passports to obtain entry into the US and Canada, where they collected funds for their cause. Reference is made to the conversation in Geneva in 1932 between Dr. M.

13
Zaunius (Lithuanian Minister of Foreign Affairs during the period of 1928-
April 12, 1934) and Eugeniusz Konowalec. A letter written by Konowalec (presented as evidence; obtained from Czechoslovakian authorities who confiscated the archive of OUN in Prague) mentions sincere and friendly support of Lithuania. Printing shops of "Lietuvos Aidas" (leading newspaper) in Kaunas were used by publishers of the "Surma".

The OUN and Yugoslavia

The indictment points to a close relation between the OUN and assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia. Testimony of defendant Maluca reveals the cooperation with the "Ustashi" of Pavelich.

The OUN and the USSR (chronological account)

Testimony on November 19, 1935 - Printing shop "Praca" (communist front magazine) in Lvov bombed by members of OUN.

Testimony on November 20, 1935 - The assassination of Alexander Mailov of the Soviet consulate in Lvov, was carried out by a OUN member Mikołaj Lemyk (born in 1915), who had an order from defendants Pidhajny and Mychal. Mailov was mistaken for the consul, the original target-victim of the OUN. The doorman of the consulate Dzugaj was seriously injured. Lemyk was captured by the police and sentenced to life imprisonment on the 7th of July, 1934 (date of the assassination - October 21, 1933). The assassination was meant to be a warning and protest against the reign of terror in Ukrainian SSR.

An assassination of Prof. Antoni Kruszelnicki (editor of Ukrainian communist-front magazine "Nowe Słaki" in Lvov) was planned by the OUN. Kruszelnicki left for USSR following the assassination of Mailov.

Testimony on November 21, 1935 - Defendant Myhal was ordered by Bandera to organize a close surveillance of the Soviet consul. He was assisted by the chief of intelligence sector of the Lvov OUN sub-district Miss Kossowna. An apartment across the street from the consulate building was rented for purposes of continuous casing of the object. Myhal was stationed in front of the consulate using the cover of an apple pedler. Witness Roman Senkow was sent to the consulate under the cover of a student inquiring about conditions of studies in the USSR.

Testimony on November 29, 1935 - The assassination of the consul was worked out and planned by Bandera, Klymyszyn, and Baranowski in Prague. 2 cases of pistols and explosives were smuggled for this purpose from Czechoslovakia by engineer Sciborski.

Testimony on December 3, 1935 - Witness Jarosław Spółski was in charge of the propaganda in Ukrainian SSR, working on plans involving the infiltration of OUN agents from Poland. Acts of sabotage in kolkhozes were attributed to the literature and leaflets sent across the border by means of small balloons.

Summary of the prosecution (December 28, 1935) - The OUN was acting primarily in Poland. The sole action aimed ^{directly} against the USSR was the balloon-propaganda, a measure adapted by the "Zebranie" in Berlin.

1) The verdict and the culmination of the trial

<u>Name of the defendant</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Bandera	Death penalty commuted to life imprisonment
Lebed	" " " " " "
Hnatkowska	15 years of jail and loss of civil rights for 10 years

Name of the defendantSentence

Karpyniec	Death penalty commuted to life imprisonment
Klymyszyn	" " " " " "
Pidhajny	" " " " " "
Maluca	12-year imprisonment and loss of civil rights for 10 years
Czernij	7- " " " " " " " " "
Kaczmarecki	12- " " " " " " " " "
Myhal	12- " " " " " " " " "
Zarycka	8- " " " " " " " " "
Rak	7- " " " " " " " " "

While judgement was being delivered (on the 14th of January, 1936), Bandera and Lebed began to harangue the Court in Ukrainian language and the presiding judge ordered their ejection. Although the counsel for the defence argued that articles of criminal code under which the accused were tried are in the section dealing with revolutionary activity against the state, the court refused to allow the defending counsel to treat the case from the political angle. The defending attorneys were fined 300 Zloty each. The defending counsel denied that the OUN was responsible for the assassination of Pieracki, the point being made that Pieracki shortly before his death toured SE Poland and that if he had been a "marked man" it would have been much easier for the OUN to have disposed of him there than in Warsaw.

m) Major political event following the assassination

Legislative enactment establishing concentration camps in Poland. All persons whose conduct warranted danger to public order could be confined for a period of three months without trial.

n) The influence of the Pieracki case on elections

Significant increase of Ukrainian voters participating in the election of September 10, 1935, resulting in a proportional increase of the Ukrainian fraction in the Sejm.

Comparative data

<u>Election</u>	<u>Total # of posels to be elected</u>	<u># of Ukrainian posels</u>
1930	444	21
1935	208	18

"The political barometer pointed to a marked decline of OUN sympathies as expressed in the participation of Ukrainian voters in the election in spite of the boycott proclaimed by OUN. Legal Ukrainian organizations in Poland gained strength, with the pro-government UNDO (chief rival of OUN) assuming the role of the leader of Ukrainian minority in Poland. Other legal organizations such as the Unified Front of Palijew (deviationist from UNDO), The Religious Front of Metropolit Szeptycki, The Religious Front of Bishop Chomyszyn, The Ukrainian Democratic Party, and even the Ukrainian Social Radical Party, took over the political arena in the districts populated by Ukrainians.

The author of this report wishes to apologize for the poor style of the report as well as for all the errors and mistakes. Lack of time for proper arrangement and editing is the major excuse.